

The Uses of Chernobyl: Soviet Links Disaster To Arms-Control Drive

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In his report on the causes and consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the Soviet Union has tried to make the disaster serve its foreign policy.

By asserting a connection between the accident and Soviet pledges to work toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, the report reinforced a link between Chernobyl and arms control that Moscow has been pushing almost from the day the accident happened.

Andronik M. Petrovsky, chairman of the State Commission for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, said in Moscow on Thursday that Chernobyl was a reminder of the danger of nuclear war.

He said that "the explosion of the smallest nuclear warhead would be equal to three Chernobyls."

Mikhail S. Gorbachev made the same point Monday in a speech in which he announced that the Soviet Union was extending its yearlong moratorium on underground nuclear tests until the end of the year.

Moscow, according to Western diplomats, has made the somewhat forced connection because officials realize that the accident has a selling message rather than an embarrassing defeat.

The connection, originally made by Mr. Gorbachev May 14 when he first discussed Chernobyl in a nationally televised speech, also reinforces domestic depictions of the accident as an event that has tested and renewed the courage and spirit of the Soviet people.

In his speech on the moratorium Monday, Mr. Gorbachev cited Chernobyl as a lesson that "the weapons devised by man should never be used and that it is today simply suicidal to build interstate relations on the illusion of attaining superiority in terrible means of destruction."

The Kremlin's use of Chernobyl fits with Mr. Gorbachev's effort to present the Soviet Union as a responsible nuclear power that, unlike the United States, is striving to end the world of nuclear weapons.

It is an effort that many Western diplomats here think is increasingly paying dividends for the Kremlin by convincing the United States and putting Washington on the defensive.

They noted, for example, that in the latest exchange of arms-control proposals, for the first time in years, Washington was responding to offers made by Moscow rather than the other way around.

The linkage of Chernobyl and arms control has coincided with a surge by Moscow toward being more assertive about the accident.

A detailed report about the causes and consequences of the disaster was turned over to an international Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna last week. The report included a lengthy technical analysis of the events leading up to the accident. It is to be made public Monday.

There appear to be a number of reasons for the openness, including a desire to reverse the barrage of criticism that greeted Moscow's initial silence about the accident.

Also there is as a tentative trend under Mr. Gorbachev to make more information available about Soviet domestic developments.

Moscow did not inform the world about the accident until almost three days after an explosion destroyed the No. 4 reactor, sending a cloud of radioactive particles over the eastern portion of the Soviet Union, Poland and Scandinavia.

From the beginning, Moscow's handling of the disaster has tried to divert attention to issues that do not raise questions about the fallibility of the state.

First there was silence, then a concerted effort to blame the West for exaggerating the damage and using it for political purposes.

As that campaign faded, it was replaced by an effort to focus on the heroic deeds of the Russians responding to the disaster and its consequences.

More recently, the party has taken the lead in disciplining officials responsible for managing the operation of the Chernobyl power plant.

More steam meant less water and therefore less cooling.

"Personal blocked emergency protection signals," the report said, "led to the accident."

On the day after the accident, six miles from the plant, the levels were 1 m per hour, 100,000 times the normal background. A rem is a measure of radiation's effect on human beings.

Medical experts say that blood changes begin at a dose of 25 rem, sickness usually starts at 100 rem, severe sickness at 200 rem, with the death of half the population at 400 rem, and the death of nearly everyone at 600 rem within about a week.

Fifteen days after the accident, the report said, the radiation 36 miles from the plant was still 200 times the normal level.

In the area around the plant, there will probably be about 200 excess cancer deaths over the next 70 years, the report said.

Among the Soviet population, 4,750 deaths can be expected from radiation that traveled long distances, it said. And 1,500 other deaths were predicted from thyroid cancer in people consuming contaminated milk and food.

Clear-Up Is Shown on TV
Felix Baranov, of the Moscow Times, reported from Chernobyl that the cleanup in the front lines of the clean-up at the Chernobyl plant all went white



CHERNOBYL: New Soviet Report Cites Higher Levels of Contamination

(Continued from Page 1)

clothes, white mouth guards and white uniforms. They look like surgeons operating with bulldozers and great concrete blocks instead of scalpels and surgical tools.

They are operating on a patient they cannot touch. New reports about the clean-up stress the limited amount of time workers can spend in the contaminated zone—an hour in some cases, minutes in others.

Some of the crane operators setting up concrete walls between the damaged No. 4 reactor and the adjoining No. 3 unit sit in cabs with lead shielding. Other cranes and bulldozers close to the plant are operated by remote control.

Within these constraints, soldiers, scientists and engineers have been working over the last few weeks to carry out the following tasks:

• Protect the Pripyat River and the groundwater in the area against contamination.

• Limit the spread of radioactive dust around the plant, in part by covering the ground with concrete.

• Reduce the spread of contamination through the runoff of rainwater by seeding clouds before they reach the area of the power plant.

• Fight what officials said are "hot spots" of radiation in small fires and around the reactor building.

• Design and build a concrete containment structure that would permanently enclose the No. 4 reactor.

while ensuring ventilation so residual heat would not build up.

The containment project is being directed from the government headquarters of Chernobyl, an evacuated town 18 miles southeast of the power plant.

A television documentary on the Chernobyl clean-up showed a staging area for workers in an underground bunker on the plant grounds, where engineers peered through binoculars near rows of iron bunkers.

Three cities, Kiev, Minsk and Grodno, suffered some contamination, officials said at the news conference, but they added that all of them were now safe enough to welcome evacuated children back to the opening of school Sept. 1.

Nuclear Protocol Is Signed
The United States and the Soviet Union signed Friday a nuclear safety and research protocol permitting reciprocal on-site inspections of selected atomic research stations and an exchange of nuclear safety experts "in the near future," United Press International reported from Moscow.

The protocol, which allows the inspection in 1987 of two reactors in each country, was signed in Moscow by Alvin W. Tivieles, of the U.S. Department of Energy's research, and by Andronik M. Petrovsky, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy.

Quoting but not naming a Chinese official, the source said that 13 Soviet border guards have been dispatched, had fired on three Chinese border guards and two local residents of the Kazakh district of the border.

The newspaper said that Moscow protested verbally to Beijing on July 14, saying the Chinese patrol had fired on Soviet border guards, while the Chinese Foreign Ministry told the Soviet Embassy in Beijing July 17 that this was a distortion of the facts.

Western diplomats in Moscow said that from the embassy confusion over the incident had occurred and from Mr. Gorbachev's wording, it was clear some kind of fight had broken out.

There were no "discussions" between Mr. Deaver and the executives.

The committee had accused Mr. Deaver of giving false testimony when he said in a closed hearing that he had discussed with Rockefeller the plan to lobby the budget director, James C. Miller 3d, on the B-1 bomber.

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Arms Seized; Ex-Envoy Held

A supply of arms was seized Friday near a stone villa of Ilwenski.

Tantono, the former Philippine ambassador to the Vatican, Mr. Tantono, an associate of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, was arrested

with five in his household staff and charged with illegal possession of arms. The cache included 12 pistols and two Uz submachine guns.

He added that Moscow and Beijing had exchanged protest notes about the incident but could give no other details.

[An East European source said, "Local authorities investigating the incident came to the conclusion that it was not intentional—it was a mistake." United Press International reported from Beijing.]

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, questioned during a press briefing about the political territory.

The Soviet-Chinese border is very long, over 4,300 miles, probably the longest border in the world. Everything is quiet on this border.

"When questions arise or incidents happen they are quickly settled."

When pressed to say whether there had been any problems on July 13, he said he had heard no answer. I have nothing else to say at present."

The source of the incident came as the Soviet Union sought to improve relations with China. Economic ties have been steadily improving, but political relations remain cool in part over Beijing's objections to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, its estimated one million or more troops on the Chinese border and its support for Hanoi's role in Cambodia.

Beijing, correspondent of Yonichi Shinnaka, the Japanese newspaper, quoted an unidentified East European source as saying that the Soviet Union had been the first to open the border.

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Border Clash With Soviet Is Confirmed By Chinese

Reporters

MOSCOW — The Chinese Embassy in Moscow said Friday that a military incident occurred on the Chinese-Soviet border last month.

But the Soviet Union said only that the eastern border was quiet. The Chinese spokesman, asked about a Japanese newspaper report that a Chinese soldier was killed and another was injured in a gunfight with Soviet troops on July 12, said "something happened last month."

He added that Moscow and Beijing had exchanged protest notes about the incident but could give no other details.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Report Backs Major Changes at UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The General Assembly will be asked to consider a sweeping reorganization of the administrative machinery of the United Nations this fall, according to a report made available this week.

The report, compiled by a committee of 18 diplomats, includes a recommendation for staff cuts that could lead to layoffs of as many as 1,700 UN employees. Initial UN estimates say layoffs would amount to \$841 million to \$700 million over the next five years. The aim was to address the fiscal crisis brought on by the reluctance of some member governments to pay their dues.

The proposed measures include a sharp cut in the number of conferences held under UN auspices, reorganization of the world body into fewer departments, with 25 percent fewer executives, and streamlining of the budget process to give member nations greater involvement.

Iran Warns Iraqi Allies of New Attacks

NICOSIA (AP) — President Ali Khameini of Iran said Friday that Iraq would strike the oil industries of Iraq's Arab supporters in the Gulf if they continued aiding Baghdad in the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported.

Mr. Khameini said that Iran had not used all the means at its disposal to retaliate against Iraq for attacks against Gulf shipping. Excerpts of his speech were broadcast by Tehran radio and news agency in Vienna.

Moscow, Iraqi warplanes raided two Iranian oil fields in Khuzestan province Friday, an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement to the state-run Iraqi News Agency that was monitored in Manama, Bahrain.

U.S. Aims to Tighten Cuba Trade Ban

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration has taken steps to tighten the 1960 U.S. trade ban on Cuba and put a stop to its "trafficking in human beings" trying to get out of the country, the State Department announced Friday.

A department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said President Ronald Reagan had signed an order banning trade with Cuban front companies located in Panama and elsewhere that attempt to evade the U.S. trade embargo. U.S. officials said they had identified 118 companies or individuals involved with such activities. Under existing law, trade with Cuba is an offense.

Mr. Reagan also ordered an end to Cuban immigration to the United States from third countries, a practice for which the State Department has sometimes charged critics or their families more than \$3,000 apiece.

Karpasov and Karpov Adjourn Game

LONDON (Reuters) — The 10th game of the world championship chess match was adjourned Friday after 43 moves.

The champion, Garry Kasparov, had a bishop to Anatoli Karpov's knight. Each player had one pawn left. It is to resume Saturday, and the next game is scheduled for Monday.

GAME 10

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White Black

Karpasov Karpov

1. d4 d5

2. Nf3 Nf6

3. Nc3 Nc6

4. Bg5 Bg7

5. Bxf6 Bxf6

6. e3 e6

7. d5 d4

8. Nxd4 Nxd4

9. Nf3 Nf6

10. Bg5 Bg7

11. Bxf6 Bxf6

12. e3 e6

13. d5 d4

14. Nxd4 Nxd4

15. Nf3 Nf6

16.

Leaving These Anti-Drug Crusaders to Reagan Hit Everybody but the User

Want to beat crack?
Make it so hot that
ordinary people won't
want to be seen near it,
let alone hold it.

We have been here before. Thirteen years ago, in the grip of another drug epidemic, New York tried life sentences. In 1971, New York Gov. Rockefeller pushed through a law that made the sale of as little as an eighth of an ounce of narcotics a crime punishable by life in jail. The law lasted only six years before being abandoned as a disaster.

In 1978 the New York City Bar Association's Committee on the Administration of Justice recommended that the city disband the committee. Give users, including ordinary users, a stiff, stringent sentence. Give addicts a life sentence to life in Africa. A year's pay and crack so hot that ordinary people won't want to touch it. A year's pay and crack so hot that

—Want to get serious about crack? Bring the boys home from Bolivia. Get rough on the user.

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BOSTON — A debate over a Boston University program to teach Afghan refugees how to expand the word of Islam in their new country has divided the journalism school faculty and led to the resignation of the dean.

Sharon Murphy, president of the national Association for Education in Journalism, said the "B.U. lot of people are concerned about the questions this program raises of academic freedom, the role of that school and the integrity of journalism and journalism education in general."

The university hopes to train up to 30 refugees in Pakistan to use television cameras and other tools to report the war in their country, in which 115,000 Soviet troops are warring.

Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, who sponsored a bill to finance train freedom fighters in the war of cameras to bring out footage, that might help increase international public opinion and propaganda in the best sense of the word."

Mr. Redmont was named dean emeritus and assigned to spend the fall in London supervising a college internship program.

He declined comment, but Ms. Murphy, who also is dean of the College of Journalism at Marquette University in Milwaukee, said: "We took the step most self-censoring deans would have to take — to resign to oppose something that cuts to the heart of the integrity of the unit."

Mr. Mattre, a professor at the college, was assigned to leave on Aug. 12 after his return from a two-week trip to Pakistan, and said he had resigned. Mr. Goldstein was associate dean.

Faculty sources said Mr. Mattre shared the conservative political views of the university president, John R. Silber, and Arthur G.B. Metcalf, chairman of the board of trustees and publisher of *Strategic Review*.

Southern Africa

Rebel leaders said they had

Best of the 45 faculty members at the 1,800-student College of Communications at the University said they believed that academic standards would be compromised.

"The government would send a letter to Provost Jon Wentling, saying that the program would appear 'as not an ideological enterprise at all but as a venture in propaganda and counterintelligence,'" he said.

H. Joachim Maistre, an East German defector who started the project, said the school would have a wide news from inside Afghanistan that few Western journalists are able to report.

The school will be trained with the help of a \$180,364 grant from the U.S. Information Agency in two six-week sessions starting as early as next month. King Features Syndicate will distribute their work with a \$305,696 grant.

Faculty members said in their letter that proper training "certainly cannot be surmised in the current state of the world's affairs with secret agents, rival political factions and intense emotions."

Agence France-Presse (AFP) said that the school would be held in Lusanda, Angola. Nine black-racialists in southern Africa failed Friday to adopt a unified stand on tougher sanctions against South Africa.

The failure exposed serious rifts between nations advocating punitive measures and those more economically dependent on the apartheid system.

The differences emerged following two days of talks in Lusanda between leaders attending annual meetings of two regional organizations — the six front-line states, firmly opposed to South Africa's apartheid system and the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The development group emphasizes making the nations less reliant on South Africa.

Communists sided at the close of the two meetings indicated more serious divisions on the sanctions issue than had been predicted and reflected the cautious stance adopted by the most vulnerable nations.

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TAX CONSULTANTS
YOUR TAX FORMS
PREPARED BY OUR
EXPERTS

- TAXES
- STOCKS & BONDS
- ALUMINUM SHIMMER
SPECIALISTS
- SOLAR SYSTEMS
- TURBIDITY
- FIREWOOD DELIVERIES
- TRASH HAULING
- BATHS & BATHS
- LIGHT TAPPING

NOW THEY'RE ALL ABLE TO DO
THEIR OWN DAMN FORMS,
WE'VE BEEN FORCED TO
DIVERSIFY.

WE HOPEFULLY
DON'T HAVE
TO FILL OUT
ANY MORE.

COVERLY

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Understanding the Famine

by **WALTER D. DILL**, *Author of "Africa: The Great Struggle" (New York: Basic Books, 1973)*

As regards understanding the famine in Africa, the mistake denounced by Mark Haskins in his letter from Nairobi is not that I did not mention the famine in Sudan. I had a research note on the spot during all of 1985, a native Durrutti who, on his return, was able to learn how the Western world was misperceiving the heart of the matter.

As for the most often cited Africans, are quite able to feed themselves by agricultural methods of their own. What they cannot do is feed a million people who refuse to work for them. In Chad, the situation this year is worse than ever before on account of unprecedented help given to rebels by foreign

custs, but it remains that the refugees constitute problem number one and that nobody seems to care about their present or their future situation. I am sure that in any case, for a job which surpasses anything they could do in other newspapers.

J. COMHAIRE
Brussels.

The Wall: Success of a Sort

In response to "Rogues Sell Wall Proves Failure of Communism" (Aug. 13):

President Reagan missed an important point about the Berlin Wall when he said that it was "a triumph for totalitarian governments." The wall is a successful demonstration of what these governments are capable of. It is a demonstration of power over their subject na-

ples. It was intended to imprison the East German people, and it has done so very well. The wall might show that the Communist government of the Soviet Union provides a decent way of life for the people or even to win their allegiance; that has never been a matter of particular interest to the West. Communism is successful in its own terms if it can seize and hold on to power.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN
Horsene, Netherlands

A Haven for Shady Money

I commend Switzerland for its unprecedented move to put hold on the money of the Marcos and Duvalier lot, money stolen from the two dictators' pocketbooks. But the question is: How can the Swiss government, which is not a UN official, tell the world that the big

Regarding the opinion column "Hankering for Monkeys: Fanciful Face Their Use" (July 12) by Charles Krauthammer:

While I agree with the writer that we should not have a conscience, I take strong issue with the implication that the best way to relieve suffering is to experiment on animals. On the contrary, animal experimentation has been misleading and wasteful, and has often led to the detriment of human health.

Animal research typically consists of treating animals with drugs, and then watching them and casting about for ways of curing them. This has not worked, because animals do not suffer from the same diseases as those that arise from deficiency in an individual human body. It has not worked because much research

causes of diseases, and it has not worked because different species respond in different ways to the same medication.

Trial-and-error is the best known example of this. It is the only way we have been able to make a safe on the basis of animal testing but proved disastrous when given to infants. It was the only way we have been able to bring about the birth of 10,000 babies with missing or deformed limbs. In fact, most of the diseases that afflict humans are explained by more than one million Americans are hospitalized annually for retroviral (AIDS) and induced illnesses.

There is no reason to believe that we can learn from curing animals to reproduce diseases in animals (or forcing them to inhale tobacco smoke, for instance).

BINA ROBINSON.

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — China is tightening requirements on its students studying abroad because too many are coming home and staying, particularly in the United States, and not bringing their expertise back to China quickly enough, according to U.S. and Chinese officials.

Some of the effects already have been put into effect and others will be phased in over the next few years, Chinese officials said.

These changes include "guidance" for students on what they can study, more control over how long they can stay abroad, and more control over the authorities over who may apply to study overseas.

Beijing's policy on allowing students to go abroad is one measure of its openness to the West, U.S. officials said. In the past 20 years, China's leaders have viewed study abroad, particularly in the United States, as the key to learning the latest modernization efforts.

The changes are considered a move to encourage students to become more technically and intellectually by strengthening technical expertise overseas.

At the same time, Chinese scholars in the United States have begun organizing meetings, on their own, to discuss the latest in economic policies and foreign relations.

One conference, financed by the

Some Chinese at home have also been studying the effects of the visit to a Sinologist who travels to China frequently.

Beijing's policy changes did not reflect a pullback from the open-door policy.

U.S. officials acknowledge, however, that China is concerned that the longer the scholars stay abroad, the more they will pick up the latest theories and practices and then take them back home.

"There is increasing worry about the extent those students will be influenced by Western countries politically and culturally," Mr. Hays said.

The changes were broadly outlined in Beijing in May, prompting a wave of speculation that more than one student going abroad were required to pay 20,000 yuan (\$5,400) to the government, according to reports last month in the Chinese press.

Since 1979, when China began sending students abroad, more than 30,000 government-sponsored students have studied overseas, mostly in the United States, Japan and Western Europe, according to

HARARE — Government ministers have denounced Amnesty International and described the London-based human rights organization as an enemy of Zimbabwe that is championing the cause of anti-government rebels.

Speaking in Parliament on Thursday, the home affairs minister, Enock Nkomo, said that Amnesty International was financed by Western countries through their intelligence organizations. Mr. Nkomo said that Zimbabwe would ignore Amnesty International reports, which have sharply criticized the government's human rights record.

He contended that the secretary-general of Amnesty International, Thomas Hammarberg, supports Zimbabwe's main opposition party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

The minister of state for security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, also speaking in Parliament, said that Amnesty International was an enemy of Zimbabwe because it supported the rebels that have been harassing the government's main army.

In June, the government asked Amnesty International denied that it supported the guerrillas or that it was financed by Western intelligence organizations.

PARIS—The managers of a new Arab bank look to live in an unusual public entirety of their own making. This otherwise successful bank is about to open a subsidiary in a European capital. There was the familiar chorus

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the world's poor as well as to poor countries are still provided safe haven for their ill-gotten fortunes by Switzerland. Hence of late, the Swiss Committee of the Right-Conservative and many other reputable international agencies, Switzerland is considered a champion of the village. People of that beautiful country that I have come across are conscientious, honest, hardworking and unconnected to their notorious banking system, greed gets the better of the Swiss and they turn a blind eye to it. In the past, the Swiss banks have made much money and they will continue to make more money. Switzerland and other bankers who harbor black money.

BARISH BHAGWANT,
Victoria, British Columbia

For Stable Oil Prices

Regarding the price of corn, "The Case for Cheaper OPEC Moves to Raise Prices" (Aug. 13) by Sam Nakagawa is a gem. It is a gem because the price of oil prices was comparable to a falling off of prices with a somewhat complicated mask. Prices would have been stabilized in the United States had it not been for the Reagan administration move to tax all imported oil on a sliding scale as it fell, all worth, \$15 a barrel. The proceeds from the tax would have been used to offset the budget deficit, eventually leading to lower interest rates. Had President Reagan followed such a course, prices might have been stabilized. But the only choice was to benefit as much as possible from cheap oil, but at the risk of increasing the deficit. It was a bad choice. Nakagawa that it was a bad choice. Apart from that, I see no reason to cheer for OPEC-imposed decisions.

LOUIS L. LAURENCE
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Mr. Redmont was named executive and assigned to supervise all Redmont supervising a television internship program.

He declined comment. Murphy, who also is dean of College of Journalism at Miami University in Milford, said that the step most self-censoring deans would have to take is to resign to open something to the control of the Internet, "the unit."

Mr. Maitre, a professor of journalism at the University of Wisconsin, said Aug. 12 after his return from a week trip to Pakistan, and said that he had met with the Pakistani Mr. Goldwater socialist dean.

Faculty sources said that the school's conservative program is being run by John R. Silber, and Arthur M. Mitchell, chairman of the board of trustees and publisher of *Southwestern Review*.

Test of the 45 faculty members at the 1,800-student College of Commerce said they believed that academic standards would be compromised. "I don't think it's fair to ask a student in a letter to Provost Jen Westling, what the program would appear as 'as not an educational enterprise at all but a propaganda and counterintelligence device,'" he said.

H. Joachim Maitre, an East German defector who started the program in 1979, said he had been in a vivid news from inside Afghanistan that few Western journalists are able to report.

The program will be trained with the help of a \$180,364 grant from the U.S. Information Agency in two six-week sessions starting as early as next month. King Features said it would pay for their work with a \$309,636 grant.

Faculty members said in their letter that proper training "certainly cannot be hurried" and that the program would be "a crash course with secret agents, rival political factions and intense emotions."

The College of Communication submitted a separate proposal to train the refugees in Boston, but the college's spokesman for the U.S. Information Agency, said it preferred the university plan because "the cultural adjustment might interfere with the refugees' training."

The college dean, Bernard S. Redmont, resigned in July after refusing to back the university's plan and to seeking the resignation of Ronald S. Lauder, for writing

The front-line group, generally known as the student secretariat for the U.S. Information Agency, said it would begin its mission in the early afternoon of Friday. However, it is not only a statement "commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Zambian and Zimbabwean independence measures they fought against at a recent Commonwealth 'mini-summit' session in London."

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Beijing's economic change did not reflect a pullback from the open-door policy.

U.S. officials acknowledge, however, that China is concerned that the longer the scholars stay abroad, the more they will pick up Western ideologies and come back home.

"There is increasing worry about the influence those students will be influenced by Western countries politically and culturally," Mr. [Name redacted] said.

The changes were broadly outlined in Beijing in May, prompting a wave of protests from students who said that students going abroad were required to pay 20,000 yuan (\$5,400) to the government, more than 10 times the amount, according to reports last month in the Chinese press.

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Text of the 45 faculty members at the 1,800-student College of Commerce said they believed that academic standards would be compromised.

Their decision was announced in a letter to Provost Jen Westling, who said the program would appear "as not an educational enterprise at all but as propaganda and counterintelligence."

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Staff Writer

LIUARDI, Angola — Black-ruled countries in southern Africa failed Friday to adopt a unified stand on tougher sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

The failure exposed serious differences between nations advocating free trade and others favoring measures and those more economically dependent on the country.

The differences emerged during the first day of talks between leaders attending meetings of two regional organizations — the six-front-line states and the Organization of African Unity — spearheaded by the United Nations Southern African Development Commission Conference.

The development group expects to make the nations less self-sufficient by increasing their exports.

Communications issued at the end of the two meetings indicated the rift over the issue of serious divisions on the same subject that have been predicted since the country's transition to democracy reflected the cautious stance adopted by some vulnerable nations.

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The changes are considered a move to speed up the modernization and the lot of intellectuals by streamlining technical expertise overseas.

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Beijing's new controls have not reflected a pullback from the open-door policy.

U.S. officials acknowledge, however, that China is concerned that the longer the scholars stay abroad, the more they will pick up Western attitudes and ideas and take them back home.

"There is increasing worry about the influence those students will be influenced by Western countries politically and culturally," Mr. [Name redacted] said.

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The minister of state for security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, also speaking in Parliament, said that Amnesty International was an enemy of Zimbabwe because it supported the rebels that have been harassing the government's main army.

In June, the government asked Amnesty International to denounce and support the guerrillas for that it was financed by Western intelligence organizations.

<div><div>NYSE Most Actives</div><table><thead><tr><th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>IBM</td><td>110 1/4</td><td>109 3/4</td><td>110 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>AT&T</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>GE</td><td>34 1/2</td><td>34 1/4</td><td>34 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Merck</td><td>54 1/2</td><td>54 1/4</td><td>54 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Amgen</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Boeing</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>McKesson</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Amgen</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Boeing</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>McKesson</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	+1/8	AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/8	Merck	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/8	Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	Boeing	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	McKesson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	Boeing	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	McKesson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	<div><div>Market Sales</div><table><thead><tr><th>NYSE</th><th>Vol.</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>NYSE</td><td>1,120,000</td><td>\$1.2B</td></tr><tr><td>AMEX</td><td>1,120,000</td><td>\$1.2B</td></tr><tr><td>NASDAQ</td><td>1,120,000</td><td>\$1.2B</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	NYSE	Vol.	Value	NYSE	1,120,000	\$1.2B	AMEX	1,120,000	\$1.2B	NASDAQ	1,120,000	\$1.2B	<div><div>NYSE Index</div><table><thead><tr><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Open</th><th>Close</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2,510.00</td><td>2,500.00</td><td>2,505.00</td><td>2,510.00</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	High	Low	Open	Close	2,510.00	2,500.00	2,505.00	2,510.00	<div><div>Friday's NYSE Closing</div><p>Via The Associated Press</p></div>	<div><div>AMEX Diary</div><table><thead><tr><th>Class</th><th>Price</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>100-100</td><td>100.00</td></tr><tr><td>100-100</td><td>100.00</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Class	Price	100-100	100.00	100-100	100.00	<div><div>NASDAQ Index</div><table><thead><tr><th>Open</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1,120.00</td><td>1,130.00</td><td>1,110.00</td><td>1,120.00</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Open	High	Low	Close	1,120.00	1,130.00	1,110.00	1,120.00	<div><div>AMEX Most Actives</div><table><thead><tr><th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>IBM</td><td>110 1/4</td><td>109 3/4</td><td>110 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>AT&T</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>GE</td><td>34 1/2</td><td>34 1/4</td><td>34 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Merck</td><td>54 1/2</td><td>54 1/4</td><td>54 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Amgen</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Boeing</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>McKesson</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Amgen</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>Boeing</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr><tr><td>McKesson</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/2</td><td>+1/8</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	+1/8	AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/8	Merck	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/8	Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	Boeing	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	McKesson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	Boeing	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8	McKesson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/8
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Tables include the afternoon prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Gains on Economic Data

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a modest gain Friday as investors focused on issues that could benefit from an economic pickup. Trading was moderate.

After slipping in midday activity, the Dow Jones industrial average recovered to finish at 1,878.00, up 6.61. For the week, the Dow climbed 32.20 points. Advances outnumbered declines narrowly, 629-747.

Broader market indexes rose. The New York Stock Exchange index climbed 0.27 to 140.38 and the price of an average share jumped 80 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index edged up 0.52 to 250.15.

Volume totaled 118.13 million shares, down from 135.18 million Thursday.

Analysts said the Commerce Department's report Friday that durable goods orders rose a stronger-than-expected 4.3 percent in July created some buying interest among stocks that would benefit first from a pickup in economic activity.

But analysts were divided in their assessment of the market's performance.

"The market gave a spectacular account of itself," said Robert Kahn, head of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco.

"There's a lot of cash on the sidelines and combined with lower interest rates, it should send stock prices higher," he said.

Bugene Peroni Jr., head of technical research at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles, called the market tepid and apathetic after the Federal Reserve's announcement Wednesday of a cut in the discount rate to 5.5 percent.

Mr. Peroni said the market is approaching a consolidation phase that could begin as early as next week and could involve a 4- to 5-percent correction, or decline, in current levels.

"There's still a question as to when or if lower interest rates will translate into better economic and corporate activity," he said.

Beneficial Finance was the most active NYSE-listed issue and the session's biggest gainer, jumping 2 1/4 to 73 on news that the company is considering restructuring.

USX followed, losing 1/4 to 19 1/4. Locked-out workers in the company's steel unit won unemployment benefits in Pennsylvania.

Dominion Resources was third, losing 1/4 to 51 1/4.

Aided by the jump in Beneficial's stock, Household International, another consumer finance company, added 2 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Control Data added 1 1/4 to 25 1/4. Traders said news that Beneficial may be on the block prompted analysts to reassess the value of Control Data's Commercial Credit Corp. unit.

The technology group as a whole had a fairly strong day. Gray Research lost 1 1/4 to 5 1/4, but Digital Equipment climbed 2 1/4 to 59 1/4.

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

GRENOBLE

Kandinsky and Bauhaus
Although Vasily Kandinsky is perhaps best known as the originator of abstract art, an exhibition at the Musée de Peinture et Sculpture focuses on another of the Russian artist's contributions to 20th-century art: his Bauhaus period. Featured in the show are several major works from the collection of Nina Kandinsky, revealing the artist's Bauhaus geometry that engendered the artist whose previous works had included loose, colorful and whimsical paintings called "Improvisations." Kandinsky's Bauhaus period began in 1922, when he became a faculty member at the school in Weimar, and continued until 1933, when he moved to France. Until Sept. 15.

MONTREAL

Northern Lights
Straddled between the city's jazz and cinema festivals, and concerned with a little retrospection, an exclusive and somewhat conspicuous exhibition titled "Lights: Perception—Projection" has been organized by the International Center for Contemporary Art. The exhibition, involving eight countries and 44 artists from North America and Europe, contains numerous and various installations whose common thread is the use of electrical light-bearing devices. Until Nov. 2.

PARIS

Alvin Ailey Ballet
As summer winds down and Paris prepares for an earlier rainy season, the city's autumn festivals are beginning to take shape. The first modern dance rendezvous of the season features the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater at the Palais des Sports. The company, which was known until 1972 as the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, was formed by Ailey, one of the foremost choreographers of his generation, in 1958. Technically reminiscent of Martha Graham, under whom Ailey once studied, the company is characterized by a blend of elements from primitive, modern, jazz and academic ballet. Aug. 27 through Sept. 5.

LOS ANGELES

Scrap and Steel Poems
The big, shiny, often brightly painted modern sculptures in the retrospective of sculptures by John Chamberlain at the Museum of Contemporary Art go through the whole gamut of sculptural activity. They stand upright, like totems. They sit low on the ground—as low, in fact, as gaudy as in the waters of the Venetian lagoon. They hang on the wall, like reliefs. They have the multiple thrust of Baroque sculpture, and once or twice they have a winged look, as if they were fragments of Greek sculpture. Until Oct. 5.

NEW YORK

Modern Jewish Art
Two dozen artists, whose work in painting, sculpture and graphics addresses Jewish traditions are featured in "Jewish Themes/Contemporary Artists II," an exhibition at the Jewish Museum. Although the stylistic interpretations vary considerably, and the contemporary artists represented express differing sensibilities, the show's unifying thread is the common faith, tradition or ethical change that inspired the works. From Cubist or Abstract paintings to sculpture (such as Donna Shalita-Symon's "Genesis," right) to a classic study, the artistic expression of Judaism is varied and vast, as this exhibition reveals. Until Nov. 16.

MUNICH

Ludwig I as Collector
In honor of Ludwig I of Bavaria's 200th birthday, the Bayerische Staatgemäldesammlungen, or Bavarian State Painting Collections, has organized an exhibition documenting the collection activities of the king, who was an enthusiastic patron of the arts. Featuring photographs, rather than the original works, the exhibit traces Ludwig's career—as a collector, from his first purchase while on a trip to Italy in 1804 to his death in 1868, some of his more spectacular purchases noted in the show are the Baroque Satyr and the Rondanini Medusa. Aug. 22 through Nov. 23.

WEEKEND

When Hollywood Is Cast as Villain

by Walter Goodman

NEW YORK — Robert Stone's latest novel, "Children of Light," takes place largely on a movie set in Mexico. The narrator, a writer whose screenplay is undergoing filming, goes there in search of the starring actress, with whom he has had a love affair, and to see what's being done with or to his work. On neither count is he welcomed by the director, who is scathingly worried about the effects that the cocaine-smoking narrator will have on the shaky star and in any case doesn't want any writer interfering with the making of his movie.

The picture of moviemaking that emerges is of a society high on drugs, stupefied by alcohol and drenched by sex—in an up-to-date appraisal, yet the spirit is fairly standard for novels about Hollywood, a town that has not by and large come off well in the hands of novelists. The reason can be found in the tension in "Children of Light" between the director and the writer. Having done his job and set down the words on paper, the writer becomes a nuisance, misguidedly determined, as the director sees it, to protect his precious words even at the expense of the movie.

Stone, a National Book Award winner who has done screenplays of two of his novels, "Hall of Mirrors" and "Dog Soldiers," says that the experience has not been "altogether enjoyable." He explains: "The book is not quite yours. The characters tend to flatten out. You're limiting the possibilities. With prose you can make scenes reverberate, but photography tends to reduce everything—there's only what you see and no more. The ambiguities are lost."

The relationship between moviemaking and novelism has always been difficult, never more so than in Hollywood's great days of the 1930s, when novelists of the caliber of F. Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner and Nathaniel West were drawn there for the money and the glamour, but found that writing for the movies was discouragingly different from writing their novels. Their experiences remain instructive.

The misapprehensions most celebrated re-creators of a major writer with Hollywood were, without compare, those of F. Scott Fitzgerald, who went west three times, and then placed himself in a powerful attraction on him, he found little joy there and no great success. His sufferings resulted in a cottage industry of memoirs.

Fitzgerald kept writing screenplays that never saw the darkness of a theater, and he took it hard. On his last visit in 1938, he was assigned the script of "The Last Tycoon," based on Erich Maria Remarque's anti-Nazi novel and learned once again that in Hollywood, the writer was not a master. The movie's producer, Joseph Mankiewicz, rewrote much of the screenplay. Fitzgerald protested, reminding Mankiewicz that "I've written best-selling entertainment, and my dialogue is supposedly right at the top. But I learn from the script that you've suddenly decided that I don't good dialogue and you can take a few better off and do much better." He asked, somewhat boyishly, "Oh, Joe, can't producers ever be wrong?"

The question seemed insolent, and all Fitzgerald could do was insert a character based on Mankiewicz in his uncompleted novel, "The Last Tycoon." Typically, what comes through in this evocative work is not Fitzgerald's despair over Hollywood, but his fascination with powerful figures like Irving Thalberg, the by-the-way producer, whose head was the inspiration for the novel's protagonist, Monroe Stahr, the "last tycoon."

Biographers have seen in Fitzgerald's portrait of Stahr a strong element of identification. His lyrical description of the producer may be read as the author's wish to be a writer whose career seemed to be coming to the kingdom, with the kind of eyes that can stare straight into the sun. Beating his wings tirelessly and waiting on his heels, he had stayed up there longer than most of us, and then remembering all he had seen from his great height of how things were, he had settled gradually to earth. "As Fitzgerald did not quite say, 'Writing well is the best revenge.'"

A much tougher portrait of a Hollywood producer came from Budd Schulberg, a lesser novelist than Fitzgerald, but a more accomplished screenwriter ("The Waterfront") and someone who saw Hollywood from the inside and gave the chronicler Fitzgerald, the by-the-way producer, the son of a major producer, R.P. Schulberg, young Budd grew up among the people whom Fitzgerald found so exotic and fascinating. Budd was treated like a member of the family and then went off and wrote "What Makes Sammy Run," a scathing diatribe of a ruthless producer, Sammy Glick. With some of the romance that can be found in "The Last Tycoon," Sammy did not come; he clawed. Schulberg, the Hollywood kid, was not susceptible to the illusions of a sex outsider like Fitzgerald. Perhaps the lesson is that you have to feel comfortable in Hollywood before you can simultaneously do good work for it and kick it around.

The best-known and probably the best novelist to find his way to Hollywood was William Faulkner. His experience there was little more successful than Fitzgerald's, but he seems not to have taken it



Top, movie fans go wild in John Schlesinger's 1975 film version of "The Day of the Locust," based on the novel by Nathaniel West; top right, right, Robert DeNiro and Ingrid Bergman in Elia Kazan's 1976 film "The Last Tycoon," adapted from the evocative, uncompleted novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald; bottom right. Both film adaptations were respectful to the originals, and if Fitzgerald and West had lived to see them, perhaps they would not have been distressed by what Hollywood did to their work.

Many film adaptations of novels have been successful.



much to heart. For him Hollywood was simply a way of making some money so that he could return back to Oxford, Mississippi, and to his real writing. He and the director Howard Hawks had an understanding of sorts. "When I need money," said Faulkner, "I call him, and when he needs a script he calls me."

Hollywood made Faulkner uneasy. Not long after his first arrival at M-G-M, in the spring of 1932, he told a newspaper writer, "The truth is I was scared by the labyrinth over my arrival, and when they took me into a projection room to see a picture and kept assuring me that it was all going to be very easy, I got flustered." When you write novels, after all, you don't have to attend story conferences and watch the rushes and be pelted with advice from a roomful of non-writers, some of them near illiterate, and get into the spirit of "collaborating." What could be more opprobrious to a novelist, particularly one of Faulkner's inward inclinations?

Faulkner's first encounter with a big studio was not untypical for new recruits.

During his one-year contract, he worked on nine "properties," only two of which were produced, and he received screen credit on only one of those. Producers in those years were famous for changing writers in mid-project. As Budd Schulberg observed in a memoir, even the wisest producers "looked upon the screenwriter as a low man on the totem pole."

For a serious novelist, who is in control of his work from the first word to the last and tends to resist even the most respectfully phrased suggestions of a book editor, who is so committed to the written word as he is, the ways of moviemaking must seem sacrilegious. As in "Children of Light," it must seem to the writer that directors look upon a script as an impediment to the free flow of their visual imaginations and that producers see writers as handymen called in to help shape the producer's conception, along with the people who do the music, design the sets, arrange the lighting and winnow. The writer learns the bitter meaning of the lie about a picture being worth 1,000 or 10,000 words.

Today's producers tend to be more po-

lite, more conscious of their public image perhaps than the moguls of the 1930s and certainly better educated, and some good novelists continue to make the transition to being good screenwriters. Still, it seems to be in the nature of the art and business of moviemaking that a literary idea is a "property," subject to whatever adjustments are required for transforming it to the needs of the screen. As Faulkner once said, screenwriting offered "no chance for the individual to make something as he himself thing it should be made." Serious novelists do not tend to make good collaborators.

Many novelists have decided that, if they are fortunate enough to sell a book to the screen, the smart thing is to take the check and look the other way. Faulkner was in Hollywood in the early 1930s when M-G-M made "The Story of Temple Drake," based on his novel, "Sanctuary," but he did not write the screenplay. More than a decade later, M-G-M made a far better movie of "Intruder in the Dust."

Continued on page 9

Penderecki Opera Is Star at Salzburg

by Andrew Clark

SALZBURG — The Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki has written three operas, the latest of which—"Die schwarze Maske"—is the center of attention at this year's Salzburg Festival.

The work is half mystery play and half psycho-drama, and it looks certain to join Penderecki's already extensive catalog of popular successes. But it tells us little about the composer that we do not know already.

Like "The Devils of Loudun," completed in 1969 and first staged in Hamburg, and "Paradise Lost," premiered in Chicago in 1978, "Die schwarze Maske" (The Black Mask) is haunted by the theme of man's fall from grace into a state of hopeless, hell-bent wickedness and destruction. There is plenty here to appeal to the modern imagination, including black magic, black comedy, black-magic, sex and superstitions; and by steering clear of the great issues of politics, philosophy, art and religion, Penderecki works on a much more immediate level than many other contemporary opera composers.

But he has yet to convince us that he is truly a dramatic composer, able to lift the text onto a new psychological and atmospheric plane through the medium of music. What "Die schwarze Maske" amounts to, therefore, is a well-fund form of musical sensationalism—like a weak relative of the "Sal-

mo" of Richard Strauss—in which Penderecki takes us through his usual spectrum of musical styles and winds up with a succession of noisy climaxes.

These were transmitted with predictable accuracy and skill by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Wolfgang Nelson. The quality of the orchestral playing, the showcase nature of the festival and its resources for casting and staging have always been outstanding attractions for any composer who receives a festival commission, and Salzburg has done Penderecki proud, with a cast of uniform strength and a shrewd staging by Harry Kupfer.

Following successful Salzburg performances of his "St. Luke's Passion" in 1970 and "Magnificat" in 1974, the commissioning of an opera from Penderecki in 1982 came as no surprise. The festival committee turned down several of the composer's initial suggestions for a libretto before eventually agreeing to an opera based on a little-known one-act play in German by the early-20th-century Silesian author Gerhart Hauptmann. Penderecki made a special plea for Kupfer as stage director, and together they set about fashioning the play into a libretto.

Lasting about an hour and three-quarters without an intermission, the opera has regarding roles for 13 principals, as well as four smaller parts and an invisible chorus. Set in a small Silesian town in 1662, the action takes place in the home of the mayor,

who has invited a group of distinguished but basically incompatible guests to a festive dinner. A background of plague, carnival and religious intolerance provides an underlying air of futility and tension. The mayor's good intentions have the opposite of the desired effect, as the play's plot of his beautiful wife, Benigna, returns to haunt her and envelope others in its diabolical web. By the final curtain, only Löwel Perl, a wandering Jew, has survived.

The score starts with a series of shuffling neo-Baroque rhythms, reminiscent of Stravinsky and married to a parlando style of writing for the voice. But the effect overstates its welcome, and Penderecki's concentration on the brass and lower strings means the textures of the music are dark, somber and congested. The harmonies throughout are chromatic, but they constantly hover toward tonality in a manner that has characterized his music for more than a decade.

At various points throughout the score, Penderecki inserts surprising passages of instrumental music, for which he draws on his experience with guitar and unusual effects, disturbing the convivial mood and instilling an air of eerie, supernatural tension. Instead of receding the wider experience, what he has characterized his avant-garde years, these passages show that Penderecki's musical imagination is just as much at home with a conventional palette of

bells, vibraphone, celesta and side-drum. There are also passing references to 17th-century dance music, Protestant hymns and several of Penderecki's own compositions. The work's most noticeable built-in weakness is the appearance of the "black mask" of the title so early in the plot, committing both composer and producer to an uphill struggle to maintain dramatic impetus for the remainder of the evening.

The role of Benigna is the only one to offer an extended vocal scene. But even here Penderecki's vocal line leaves all the characterization and psychology of the part to the text and the singer's acting skills. Josephine Barstow had the right beauty and presence, but in spite of an attractive plummy timbre, she was unable to cut through the orchestra or dominate through force of character.

Other leading members of the cast, each providing distinctive cameos, included Walter Raffner as the Mayor, Hans Frenzen as the Gardener, Malcolm Smith as the Pastor, Rainer Schöler as the Count and Marjana Lipovsek as the Housekeeper. The performance was enhanced by the costumes of Reinhard Heinrich and the single set by Hans Schawerbach.

After four festival performances in the Kleines Festspielhaus, the last of which is on Aug. 27, the production moves to the Vienna State Opera.

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.



Josephine Barstow as Benigna confronted by the "black mask" of her past.

WEEKEND

A Fine Cast in 'Mona Lisa'

by Mark Hunter

PARIS—It's not hard to see why Bob Hoskins won the best actor award at Cannes this year for his role as George, the ex-convict partner of a prostitute in Neil Jordan's "Mona Lisa." Hoskins gives one the sense of playing up, not down, to a character who accurately describes himself as "cheap." He puts dignity into a man who by any standard is something of a dummy. His performance and those of Michael Caine and Cate Blanchett are the saving graces of "Mona Lisa."

At the start George is hired by Mortwell (Caine), whose power and prostitution empire has been built by virtue of a self-proclaimed talent for "nosing details," to drive Simone (Blanchett) to and from her wealthy clients. Jordan uses the film's first half as a guided tour of the London sex scene, from hotels guarded by detectives to a somewhat overdone hell of streetwalkers, leading to the moment when Simone asks George to track down the girl who worked the streets with her when they were held in a brutal pimp's stable. By then we've seen enough cruelty on the terrain and in Tyson's eyes, to understand that the stakes are life and death for everyone concerned. And we can see why George fails in love with her: She's not merely tough, but magnificently brave.

Jordan's admirably unflinching realism coexists with an at-times-enjoying realism of sentimental and social cliché—the rich and ridiculous clients, the whore with a heart of gold. (The same defect appears in Michael Kamen's now-tough, now-soft music.) Another weakness is implicit in George's character: He's smart enough to play detective, but naive enough to ignore Simone's motivations for finding her friend. That naivete allows Jordan to set up frequent shocks, but turns what should be the film's most frightful scene, in which George discovers the missing girl and literally carries her off, into a sleazy farce, as yet another wealthy perv performs his favorite trick.

Caine, in a secondary role, does a yeoman's job of holding the film together. His

social-climbing thug crystallizes the respectable sadism against which Tyson so desperately struggles. Although George survives their final clash—which might serve as a model of tight action directing—he emerges only a bit wiser. In Jordan's world, only the dumb survive.

The French director Michel Deville's films, such as last year's Oscar-winning "Fanny," are in "Denmore," frequently use impenetrable but false appearances to set up a closing shock of reality. Deville's new film, "Le Paltoquet" (The Jerk) takes this manipulation of appearances into the realm of pure abstraction.

There is no pretense whatsoever of realism in this murder mystery, adapted from Franz Kafka's "The Metamorphosis." On a Tui pendant "scale" (a copy of which figures as a prominent prop in the film, as though the characters are convincing it to see what they should



John Cleese in "Clockwise."

do next). Nearly all the action takes place on a theatrical stage, where a bar owner (Jeanne Moreau) and the jerk (Michael Piccoli) grudgingly serve characters called the Professor, the Doctor, the Journalist and the Honorable Merchant, and the female object of their desire, played by Fanny Ardant as a steel-eyed coquette.

Their daily card party is interrupted by their friend the Commissioner, who has just discovered a corpse. Before long it emerges that the card party includes the killer.

So far the scheme is composed of two-dimensional stereotypes—and that is exactly where Deville keeps it. Reverse stereotyping is the Commissioner's investigative method; the most apparently innocent character must be guilty. In this context, every gesture contains its own perverse inversion. When the Merchant (Philippe Léotard) can't persuade the jerk to drink a cocktail of cigarette ashes and liquor, he swallows it himself to prove that his demand is "absolutely necessary."

Derville proves again that he's an actor's director by wringing from Piccoli his most unconvincing original performance in years. Cleese is the stock twich and the intense deadpan, replaced by a sneaky omnipresence and a servile indifference. Deville works the same magic with Ardant, who here seems not so much to be beautiful as to be eerily impersonating beauty, and achieving it by constant slight-of-hand. It is not incidental that Deville's settings, carefully isolated to the wide screen, and André Dio's theater-style lighting function entirely by suggestion, like the performances.

Derville never lets the viewer forget that none of this makes literal sense. The closing sequence, in which the action and setting abruptly mutate into conventional realism, leaves one wondering which set of characters imagined the other. What is most curious about this film is that such an analytical offering can generate a growing excitement.

The American expatriate director Bob Swaim (whose "La Balance" swept the 1983 Césars) asks viewers of his "Half Moon



Jeanne Moreau, Jean YVES and Michel Piccoli in Michel Deville's "Le Paltoquet."

Street" (showing in France as "Escort Girl") to believe the following:

• Lauren Slaughter (Suzanne Weaver), a Harvard Ph.D. and outspoken feminist, receives an anonymous videocassette that inspires her to become an escort service prostitute, and thereby further her career in a London think tank specializing in Middle Eastern affairs (from intruded).

• Lord Bullock (Michael Caine), who is singlehandedly arranging peace in the Middle East, falls in love with her, and no one warns him off a notorious prostitute with ties to a suspect organization, because political sex scandals are now a thing of the past.

• It is necessary to reluctantly and gratuitously expose an actress's body in order to prove she is a modern woman.

• When a rich Arab says he's your friend, it means he plans to kill you in the chemist

Canine's faces do not betray a total lack of conviction in their roles. This is a test: If you believe any or all of the above, you are in danger of becoming as stupidly cynical as this worthless movie.

"Clockwise," a comedy by the English director Christopher Morahan (known mainly for a long and distinguished theater career), never fails to be amusing. One can fault it only for failing short of the howl of laughter it seems to deserve.

Morahan and the scriptwriter Michael Fryn own much of the credit for this film's success to the leading player, John Cleese, a former member of the Monty Python troupe and star of the late English TV series "Fawlty Towers." As Brian Stimpson, the upstart mobile headmaster of a less than prestigious secondary school, Cleese reminds you of those reformed smokers who stub their moral butts in your eye, a reprobate of punctuality who hammers the value

of timely precision into everyone within range. Having arrived at what he caustically calls "a historic moment," Stimpson helplessly maneuvers himself toward missing its crowning event, when he will deliver his inaugural chairman's speech to a society of headmasters of "schools with famous names," as he so adumbratingly and respectfully puts it.

He eventually keeps his date with history, although hardly in the style he was expecting. Strews in his wake are the rubble of various automobiles, the moral stature of a monastery, two suits of clothes, a young woman (with the frenetically wide-eyed Penelope Wilton), his marriage, career and mind. There is a great scene as Stimpson, reverting to obscure form, whips the schoolmasters into a semblance of shape.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

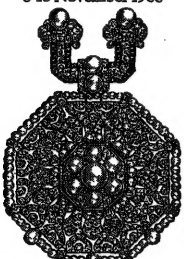
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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

works by Swiss artist Paul Klee ranging from 1896 to 1940.

●Galleria di Castello.

—To Sept. 28: The 4th Venice Biennale has as its theme "Art and Science," and explores the relationship between the visual arts and new technology.

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—To Oct. 12: Futurismo e Futurismo. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: ●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.31.21).

—To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school and lesser known contemporaries.

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WEEKEND

Ghent: Many Homes for Art

by Steven J. Dryden

GHEENT, Belgium — One of the traditional rules of museum-going — wait for a rainy day — doesn't apply in Ghent this summer. There are, to be sure, plenty of Flemish masterpieces in museums and churches, available to idle away a stormy afternoon. But what many visitors have found more intriguing is the "Chambres d'Amis" exhibition.

To see it, you need both good weather and sturdy shoes. "Chambres d'Amis" is spread out over the city in 53 houses, each with a work created for the exhibit by a contemporary artist. Because the artists were selected to represent the spectrum of present-day trends, the results vary widely. In some homes, works have been placed inside without significantly disturbing the owner's arrangements, but many of the houses were radically altered in accordance with the artists' ideas. Interiors have been painted or sculptures affixed to walls.

A make-like stone and glass sculpture by the Italian Mario Merz, from the *arte povera* school (which uses elementary materials), runs through three rooms. In another house, the Japanese eclectic artist Kano Katsue has used tinted windows to produce an eerie phosphorescent glow that is almost unbearable.

Taking art out of what some see as the sterile and intimidating confines of the museum is not new, of course. But the organizer of "Chambres d'Amis," Jan Hoet, the director of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Ghent, believes that many such attempts to liberate art have failed. To display art in "sunny, elegantly laid out parks or in strategically chosen squares in the center of town," Hoet writes in the introduction to the catalog, is "exhibitionism" — indeed the worst remedy for the museum's ills.

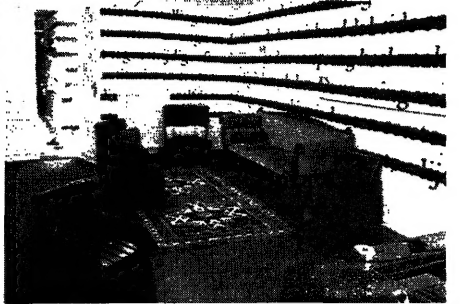
By locating the exhibition in homes, Hoet hopes to diminish the museum's "manipulative, all-embracing power" and achieve a "sensitive, mysterious penetration" — art "where everyday life and rituals are... going on in the most evident, natural manner." To further discourage charges of artistic elitism, the homes were selected so that visitors can see a cross-section of Ghent: the immigrant and student quarters along with the city's elegant Art Nouveau townhouses.

suggestion of a "repressed text," highlights "the essence of the therapeutic act."

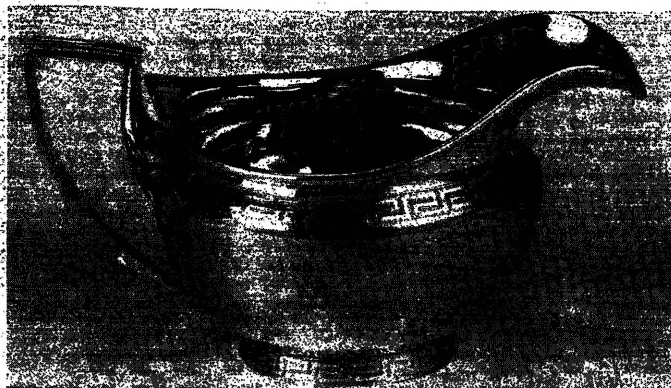
The West German Wolfgang Rübke reacted to the extensive art collection in another home by building walls in the center of the rooms that prevent the viewer from seeing the works. Only one side of a frame and a portion of an Oriental rug are visible.

"Chambres d'Amis," which runs through Sept. 21, is generally visible from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., Tuesday through Sunday. Half the houses are open each day. Two days are needed to see the entire exhibit. Maps and other information are available at the Museum of Contemporary Art in the Cladsdaleplein (tel. 91/21-703).

Steven J. Dryden is a regular contributor to the IHT.



"Repressed" passages from Freud, by Joseph Kosuth.



A cream jug by John Emes was sold Tuesday at Bonhams for £122.

A Small World of Good Silver

LONDON — Away from the glitter and glamour of Sotheby's and Christie's much-publicized sales, there survives an encouraging, small world where good silver, pleasing watercolors or decent furniture can be bought at auction.

At Bonhams, on Montpelier Street, only a five-minute walk from Harrods, the subject on Tuesday was Old Sheffield (early silver-

Bonhams, to give it a half-page illustration in the catalog — which would have been an unthinkable move at Sotheby's and Christie's. At £110, the early-20th-century piece was a good buy.

Even categories that are not spanned by the most traditionally minded collectors of old silver find a haven at Montpelier Street. Such is the case with flatware (spoons, knives, cutlery), most of which is not worth enough money for Sotheby's and Christie's to consider. They would not look twice at the elegant George III marrow scoop made in London in 1768 and bought by Alex Kingman, a silver dealer with a good eye, for a trifling £77.

A more spectacular instance in the Bonhams auction was a group of pieces by Hester Bateman, a famous London silversmith. A marrow scoop with the London mark corresponding to the year 1778, and another, dated 1784, sold together for £220. They were followed by a piece of great rarity, a poultry server decorated with gilded filigree. It was bought for £198 by the "commissioners' clerk" at Bonhams, a member of the silver department who handles anonymous bids. There was also a pair of kitchen spoons stamped with the 1773 mark, which went for £332, six desert spoons with the 1790 mark sold for £209.

While flatware attracts little interest outside collecting circles, vessels have a more immediate appeal to anyone who loves the object d'art of the past. But again, those at Bonhams in Tuesday's would never have been seen at Sotheby's or Christie's because of standing regulations concerning minimum values.

A typical case is a beautifully shaped cream jug by John Emes, a famous Devonshire of the 18th-century era. Ultimately, the outline of the object goes back to Chinese bronze vessels from the 10th and 9th centuries B.C., rediscovered in the 18th century by Chinese potters and borrowed from by English craftsmen. The jug is sparsely decorated with a so-called Greek key pattern on the foot and shoulder. On the body, a bird seen sideways is finely incised. This, observes Lowe, is a crest — the top of a coat of arms — that could have belonged to any number of people at the time.

The jug, weighing 196 grams, sold very cheaply at £122. True, such a piece was once part of a set, and hundreds of similar pieces were made in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Just now, it is not worth a penny more, and now is precisely the time to go after them. The abundance, I suspect, will not last very long.

Better opportunities still are occasionally available from the later 19th century. According to the English customs definition retained by auction rooms in their more traditional departments, an object is an antique only if it is more than 100 years old. Post-1886 silver is therefore sold under the disconcerting heading "modern English silver," even when its style makes it anything but modern looking. For "modern" silver of this kind, experts do not even bother to note the year mark, though this was always stamped, in accordance with the assay laws of the period. Right now the market is not readily identifiable, but when the three-volume biographical dictionary of British silversmiths from 1838 to 1914, compiled by Sotheby's silver expert and auctioneer John Chinn, is published in a couple of years, it will make identification instant and send prices climbing much higher than the current level, particularly after the 18th-month-long depression that has been affecting the market for antique and "modern" silver.

In Tuesday's auction, a tea and coffee set consisting of a coffee pot, a tea pot, a sugar bowl and a cream jug provided a typical late Victorian interpretation of the rococo style. The four-piece set, weighing 1,774 grams sold for £410 — peanuts.

What makes sales such as Tuesday's particularly attractive is the obvious lack of just of type but of any attempt at artificially pushing up prices. Reserves are kept to a minimum and play the purely protective role that should always be there. Because there is little or no speculation involved, the proportion of objects failing to sell is minimal. Out of 371 lots of Old Sheffield, electroplate and silver — the last accounting for more than half — only 13 were bought in. Many bids were made by the commission clerk, and of those, many were close to the lower estimate — in other words, the game was played transparently in complete fairness, a virtue rare enough to be underlined these days.

SOURBEN MELKIAN

plate, electroplate and silver. Fewer than 10 of the 371 lots offered that day would have been admitted onto the exalted premises at Sotheby's and Christie's. This is not due to any aesthetic bias on the part of departmental directors at Sotheby's or Christie's but rather to financial considerations.

In-house instructions issued by Sotheby's require the firm to reject works of art worth less than £400 (\$600). Sotheby's silver department, dependent on the thought of being many good pieces, negotiated a lower limit with the management, which agreed in principle to accept items worth as little as £200. But that does not help very much. Psychologically the harm is done, and worse in this price range rarely appear anywhere.

As a result, entire categories, of which some were represented at Bonhams on Tuesday, simply do not find their way into Sotheby's. Indian silverware in the 19th century, in a style that sometimes blends the Western and Eastern traditions, is one of them. A typical example was a delightful bowl with a ribbed body that sold for £66. The Indian silverware, which is considered something of an underworld of art. Yet the bowl has undeniable quality. It is attractive enough to have induced James Lowe, the silver expert at

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Hollywood as Villain *Continued from page 7*

and again the screenplay was not by Faulkner. It was by a writer of westerns and detective movies named Ben Maddow. Faulkner was given what he called "that damned West Coast place" but he didn't take the romantic position that Hollywood could run a good writer. "Nothing can injure a man's writing if he's a first-rate writer," he told an interviewer. "If a man is not a first-rate writer, there's not anything can help it much."

Another first-rate writer, Nathaniel West, did a long tour of duty in Hollywood without excessive complaining. He lived there from 1933, after the publication of "Miss Lonelyhearts" to his early death in a car accident in 1940. He may have been saving his passions up for "A Day of the Locust," the novel about Hollywood that was published in 1939 and which some of his admirers believe is his best book. It was described by his friend Schulberg

as "a pulp-green phantasmagoria of life in the lower depths of the house of horrors" — West's "metaphor for Hollywood." Like Fitzgerald's "Last Tycoon," "A Day of the Locust" in time made it into a movie; both adaptations were respectful to the originals and estimable works in their own right, and if Fitzgerald and West had lived to see them, perhaps they would not have been distressed.

"The Day of the Locust" begins with Tod Hackett, a set designer, ready to leave his office. He hears "a great din," hurries to the window, and this is what he sees: "An army of cavalry and foot was passing. It moved like a mob, its lines broken, as though fleeing from some terrible defeat. The dolmans of the hussars, the heavy shanks of the guards. However, in light horse, with their leather caps and flowing red plumes, were half-jumbled troops in bobbing disorder. Behind the cavalry came

the infantry, a wild sea of waving sabretushes, sloped muskets, crossed shoulder belts and swinging cartridge boxes."

Tod watches until this make-believe army disappears "behind half a Mississippi steamboat." That vision, West is telling us, is what movies are about, and his description is what writing is about.

Robert Stone, who has written four unproduced screenplays in addition to the screen adaptations of his own novels, reports that interest has been expressed in making "Children of Light" into a movie. Would he want to do the screenplay? Yes, he would, in the belief or hope that if all novels, this one would lead itself most readily to a movie script. The fascination of the movies endures along with the disappointments.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 23-24, 1986

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Tax Bill May Contain Some Unpleasant Surprises

By DAVID COLANDREA
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Taxes are hot potatoes: Everyone tries to pass them off to someone else. Most of the talk about who is going to gain or lose from tax overhaul has focused on who gets the hot potatoes first. But that is not the important issue. What ultimately matters is who ends up with the hot potatoes — not who starts with them.

The hot-potato analogy has numerous applications to the present discussion about the impact of U.S. tax revision on various taxpayers — according to analysts, there will be a lot more losers than people think.

According to reports from Congress, the new tax legislation would help four out of five taxpayers, and the average individual would pay 6.1 percent a year less than now.

But in fact, on average, taxpayers will gain nothing — and will lose something — because the bill is designed to be revenue-neutral, neither increasing nor decreasing the total amount of money that the federal government raises from taxes. As long as this is true, the average change for individual taxpayers from tax overhaul will be zero.

An old maxim in public finance holds that if you are going to overhaul taxes, you had better do it at a time when you cut taxes. To accomplish this, the writers of the tax bill shifted \$120 billion of the tax burden from individuals to corporations, making it seem that individual taxpayers, on average, would receive tax cuts.

While shifting taxes to corporations may make good political sense, it does not change the reality of revenue neutrality. Taxes are paid by people, not corporations.

Exactly who pays the corporate income tax is subject to debate. Some economists argue that stockholders pay the form of lower dividends or lower appreciation of their capital. Others argue that consumers pay in the form of higher prices for the companies' products or services. Most think it is a combination of the two.

Exactly who pays the corporate income tax is subject to debate.

THE QUESTION then becomes how the corporate tax is shared by individuals. If the corporate income tax falls partly on owners and partly on stockholders. Assuming the tax falls relatively evenly among income groups, for a family earning \$45,000 a year and paying a tax of about \$7,000 under the current law, this means that their "corporate tax allocation" (the extra burden they would bear from the loss of higher prices and lower dividends) would be about \$425.

That would decrease their gain from tax overhaul by about 35 percent. A family earning \$60,000 would pay a slightly higher corporate tax allocation — about \$550. This family, instead of having its tax raised to about \$9,200 from \$9,000 and thereby losing \$200, would lose a total of about \$750 under the new bill.

Allocating corporate income taxes to individuals gives one a slightly clearer idea of who gains and who loses from tax revision, and it still is not sufficient. Taxes affect the overall economy, and thereby have an indirect effect on individuals as well.

These indirect effects also are important in calculating gains and losses from tax overhaul.

For example, corporations are not equally affected by the proposed tax changes. Because of certain provisions in the tax bill, capital-intensive industries such as auto manufacturing will

benefit, creating a large spread with the overall rate.

Minutes after the news of Mr. Conception's resignation was made public, the dollar plunged 3 percent on the black market.

The resignation came as the central bank gave signs of tightening its monetary control, showing a loss of confidence in the government's record.

Mr. Conception, a longtime member of Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union, rarely made statements on Argentine economic policy. He spoke out against the International Monetary Fund's decision to suspend Peru's eligibility for borrowing.

"All of us are or will be indelible like our brothers in Peru" because of the economic crisis, he "obliged to make commitments that are impossible to fulfill," he said.

Mr. Conception became central bank governor in 1985 when Mr. Alfonsín removed the former bank president, Enrique Vazquez, and named Minister of Economy Bernardo Grinspun.

(Reuters, UPI)

See TAXES, Page 12

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
British pound	1.60	0.01
French franc	6.55	0.01
German mark	2.36	0.01
Italian lira	1,360	0.01
Japanese yen	163.6	0.01
Swiss franc	2.00	0.01
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.00

Source: Reuters, London. Rates for U.S. dollars.

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
3-month T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
6-month T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
1-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
2-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
3-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
5-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Washington. Rates for U.S. dollars.

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate	Change
1-month T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
3-month T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
6-month T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
1-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
2-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
3-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%
5-year T-bill	7.50%	0.00%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Washington. Rates for U.S. dollars.

Gold

Instrument	Price	Change
1-ounce gold	\$350.00	0.00
100-ounce gold	\$35,000.00	0.00
1-kilogram gold	\$1,322.77	0.00
1-gram gold	\$0.3500	0.00

Source: London Bullion Market Association. Prices for U.S. dollars.

Markets Closed

Financial markets will be closed Monday in London and Hong Kong for holidays.

Largest American Euroequity Issues in 1986

Date	Company	Amount (\$ million)	Offer Price (\$)	Proposed (\$ million)
March 20	Morgan Stanley & Co.	1,600	\$56.50	\$90.4
May 12	Henley Group Inc.	4,000	21.25	85.0
May 12	Fireman's Fund Corp.	1,800	41.50	74.4
April 10	H. F. Ammann & Co.	1,000	83.375	83.4
June 17	Citibank	1,000	59.18	59.2
May 7	Bank of America	1,500	35.00	52.5
July 14	Student Loan Marketing Association	1,000	51.125	51.1
May 15	Travelers Corp.	1,000	49.25	49.3
April 21	Citigroup Inc.	1,000	49.00	49.0
Feb. 26	Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.	1,150	40.50	46.6

Source: Reuters, London. Figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

Sales of U.S. Stocks Surge in European Markets

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — American companies have long viewed Europe's capital markets as fertile territory for the sale of their bonds. Now, they are turning to the stock market. In recent weeks, Black & Decker, Transamerica and Chesebrough-Pond's are among the companies that have raised equity capital there as well.

Most American companies would never have considered Europe a few years ago, but now it is a widely recognized option, said Kenneth Kermack, executive vice president of finance for Black & Decker Corp.

The stock issues, dubbed Euroequities, are shilling to Eurobond in that they tap the bond of dollars held abroad. So far this year, 17 U.S. companies and one government agency, the Student Loan Marketing Association, have issued Euroequities, compared with two corporations and one agency in all of 1985. This brought in \$2.1 billion of permanent capital in the first six months of this year, compared with \$1.8 billion of Euroequity sales for all of 1985 and just \$305 million in 1984.

Although the American companies offering Euroequities represent disparate industries, they do have several things in common. Typically, a Euroequity transaction represents about 20 percent of a larger offering, with the remainder sold in the United States.

As that appears in the U.S. business press, it might list an American syndicate of investment bankers for four million shares in a transaction and a separate syndicate list of London-based underwriters for one million shares. In contrast, Eurobond offerings typically stand by themselves without a simultaneous U.S. offering.

Another common characteristic, which Eurobonds also share, is that Euroequities are usually issued by companies whose markets are international. Selling the securities is easier because the names of the American companies often are familiar names to European investors.

The presence of the Euroequity market was especially beneficial, for instance, for Leslie Fay Cos., the New York based apparel maker, which recently chose a dual offering in the United States and in Europe for its debut as a public company. At the time of the offering, with the stock market faltering, U.S. investors were reluctant to buy offerings of new stocks, such as Leslie Fay.

But eventually, after peering the size of the issue at last, Leslie Fay and its investment bankers decided on Aug. 1 to go ahead with the initial public offering. At a time when some other corporate issuers backed off entirely because of the slowness on Wall Street, the five-million-share offer proved successful, raising \$90 million for the company, partly because one-fifth of the shares were sold separately to international investors. Demand for the international portion of the Leslie Fay offering — sold mainly to European investors who were worried about the fall of the dollar — was far stronger than in the United States.

"The Europeans showed a lot of interest in our company," said John Pomeroy, chairman of Leslie Fay. "It turned out to be a nice experience."

Most investment bankers expect the pace of Euroequity issues to slow temporarily because of the uncertain short-term outlook for most major stock markets. Yet they agree that the Euroequity market is still in its infancy. The market is an indication of the increasingly global horizons of bankers, traders, investors and corporate financial officers.

There are hurdles that could inhibit continued expansion, however. Euroequities are still a primary market. International shares are traded over the counter, with market-making conditions on computer screens and by telephone. But pricing is usually based on trading in the stock's home market. Without a truly

See EQUITY, Page 12

Shah Said to Give Up Control of Today to Lounrho

The Associated Press

LONDON — Edith Shah, publisher of the British newspaper, Today, was reported Friday to have given up control of the tabloid which she had founded in 1984. The newspaper's ownership was transferred to a new company, Lounrho, which is owned by a group of investors. Shah, 52, said she was "glad to have come out of it with very little."

Mr. Shah, 52, had already won a confrontation in 1983 with the printers' production union, the National Graphical Association, which wanted to maintain a closed shop at his regional newspaper club in Manchester.

He maintained he could produce a profitable national newspaper with computerized typesetting and color displays using one-fifth of the staff of a conventional daily newspaper for a fraction of the cost.

"He's the man who pointed the way," said Tony Lounrho, editor of U.K. Press Gazette, a newspaper industry weekly. "The real irony is that Fleet Street has gained control of the paper, while ending ownership of the paper, which already was in the hands of the liberal Sunday newspaper, The Observer."

The Financial Times quoted an unidentified aide to Mr. Shah as saying he gave up control of Today to rush through the £5.5-million purchase of a chain of mail newspapers in northern England.

But as Mr. Shah prepared his return to the provinces where he began his newspaper career, media executives here were assessing the impact of a change in newspaper history as the man who joined Fleet Street, London, million (about \$34.5 million) package on June 12. That agreement made Lounrho's chief executive, Ronald (Tony) Rowland, deputy chairman of Today.

Newspaper said Friday that Mr. Shah would remain chairman of the paper, while ending ownership of the paper, which already was in the hands of the liberal Sunday newspaper, The Observer.

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Bankers Are Reluctant Partners in Mexico Rescue

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Major international banks are reluctant partners in a global bid to keep Mexico financially afloat, with a grudging attitude toward a planned multi-billion-dollar loan, bankers say.

The loan is part of an economic reform plan agreed with the International Monetary Fund totaling more than \$8 billion, and should help Mexico restructure its \$98-billion foreign debt.

The IMF and the World Bank are to lead several billion dollars to Mexico in exchange for economic reforms at cutting Mexico's budget deficit.

Bankers said the commercial banks' reluctance to help Mexico is because the bank's money is increasingly unwilling to lend more money to debtor nations.

A July report from the Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, which acts as a clearing

agency for central banks, said developing countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries accounted for nearly 60 percent of a sharp drop in bank lending in the first quarter of this year.

For that reason, bankers say, the outcome of the discussions on the Mexico package will be closely watched, as it could set a precedent for future negotiations for other developing nations.

Difficult negotiations on the commercial bank package began Thursday in New York with Mexico's foreign minister, Carlos Salazar, who is expected to lead the Mexican delegation.

The commercial banks are being asked to contribute \$300 million to the \$1.6-billion standby loan to tide Mexico over until an agreement on the commercial package of \$12 billion is reached.

One banker in London said talks between the banks could last so long that the standby loan would have to be available until mid-September.

Mexico, which seems around 70 percent of its export revenue from oil, has been hit hard by the fall in oil prices world markets in recent months. There have been fears that Mexico could default on its debt, which is guaranteed by the global banking system that has lent it so much money.

Even the standby loan, of which the balance is to come from central banks and the U.S. Treasury, has resistance in the banking world.

"A commitment to the standby loan is tantamount to agreeing the commercial bank package before negotiations even begin," one banker said.

He said many European bankers felt that Mexico's problems were largely the concern of the U.S. banks, which have lent it the most money, and that the United States should find a solution that did not

require European banks to contribute any more than was absolutely necessary.

Norfolk Southern Drops Conrail Bid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's 18-month battle to sell Consolidated Rail Corp. to Norfolk Southern Corp. ended Friday when the big railroad holding company said it would withdraw its bid to buy the government-owned freight line.

The announcement clears the way for Congress to move ahead with legislation that would sell Conrail through a public stock offering and maintain it as a separate railroad.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole, who had championed the merger, and she regretted Norfolk Southern's withdrawal, but that she would work with members of Congress to put together an agreement with Conrail to independent investors.

"I believe this is both possible and desirable this year," said Mrs. Dole, who had sharply opposed the public offering, offering up the deal on the ground it did not assure Conrail's future health.

Norfolk Southern announced its decision to abandon the purchase

in a statement from its headquarters in Richmond. "We regret," it said, "that we cannot proceed with our offer to buy Conrail."

Norfolk Southern had announced interest in buying Conrail as a creation of Congress a decade ago, to assure rail freight service for the Northeast, in June 1984. Six months later, Mrs. Dole declared Norfolk Southern as her choice as a buyer.

But critics argued vigorously that combining the two railroads would solve serious competitive problems because they compete directly over much of their systems.

Norfolk Southern offered \$1.2 billion to buy Conrail, but Mrs. Dole said it was \$1.9 billion, meaning a suggestion by Mrs. Dole.

The proposed sale to Conrail was approved in the Senate last February.

But last June, Representative John D. Dingell, a Democrat of Michigan who is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, announced his opposition to the merger and said it would not be approved by his party.

Norfolk Southern officials conceded after Mr. Dingell's announcement that prospects for congressional approval were virtually zero. In recent months the railroad, which reportedly has spent \$10 million to try to win approval for the purchase, all but withdrew from its lobbying effort.

President, Board Quit Argentina's Central Bank

Compiled by The Staff From Argentine BURENOS ATRIS

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's central bank president, Alfredo Conception, resigned Friday amid a dispute over how to deal with a resurgence of inflation, the bank's vice president, Leopoldo Portocarrero, said.

Mr. Portocarrero said all of the central bank's directors had presented their resignations to the economy minister, Juan V. Sourrouille, in consultation with Mr. Conception.

The government announced that Mr. Conception would be replaced by Luis Machin, the undersecretary of political economy.

Mr. Conception's impending resignation had been rumored for the past three weeks as members of Argentina's economic team studied how to attack the sharp rise in inflation.

Central bank directors in recent weeks have admitted to differences between the bank and the Economy Ministry, which were accumulating as the sharp increase in inflation figures in July.

The cost of living jumped 6.3 percent in July, giving Argentina its highest inflation figure since President Raul Alfonsín's government launched a severe anti-inflation program in June 1984.

Some government officials have accused the central bank of being responsible for the figures on inflation because of a lack of monetary control.

In the first year of Mr. Alfonsín's program, known as the Austral Plan, inflation plummeted from a 12.5 percent annual rate to a 3.0 percent rate.

But the resurgence of inflation in July led to fears in financial markets on the black market, which had been quiet for months, the dollar surged 30 percent in the past month.

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Orders Jump For U.S. Goods in U.S.

Compiled by The Staff From Argentine BURENOS ATRIS

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for durable goods rose 1.1 percent in July, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Beneficial Says It May Be For Sale

By Pamela Brownstein

NEWARK, N.J. — Beneficial Corp., one of the largest U.S. independent consumer finance companies, said it is considering putting itself up for sale.

The statement drove its stock price up \$2.50 a share Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, to \$73. The issue was the most actively traded on the Big Board.

TAXES:

Assessing Reforms

(Continued from first finance page)

see their taxes rising disproportionately.

Individuals who work for such corporations and individuals who buy their products will therefore be disproportionately affected. For some assembly-line workers it may well mean that, although their income taxes are lower, they lose their jobs.

The point is simple. Who gains and who loses from tax overhauls is a complicated question that often has little to do with who initially pays the tax. The answers will not be known for a number of years, and are likely to be quite different than most people think.

David Colander, a professor of economics at Middlebury College, is author of "Macroeconomics," published by Scott, Foresman & Co.

Revision Bids for Frigitoronics

NEW YORK — Revision Group Inc. said Friday that it plans to offer \$35.50 a share, or a total of \$114 million, for the common shares in Frigitoronics Inc., an eye-care products company. Last month, Medchem Products said it had acquired about 25 percent of Frigitoronics' stock — a month after it had offered \$33 per share for 75 percent of Frigitoronics.

Beneficial's chairman, Finn M.W. Capersen, said in Thursday's announcement to shareholders that other moves were being considered, including the sale of assets.

But analysts said a sale of the whole company would be most likely. They said that Beneficial should attract several suitors, especially those angling for a piece of the consumer banking market.

Analysts estimated that the company, based in Wilmington, Delaware, could command \$13 billion to \$17 billion, based on the assumption that each of the company's 22 million shares sold for \$60 to \$90.

With 1,100 consumer lending offices throughout the United States, Beneficial could be an attractive acquisition for banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions or companies seeking to enter the financial services business.

"It would be perfectly logical to use as a base for an interstate banking," said Dorothy Fels, an

analyst with the investment brokerage firm of Parker-Hunter Inc. in Pittsburgh.

Fred Matka, a vice president at E.F. Hutton & Co. in New York, added that Beneficial's mortgage lending program would be especially attractive under the proposed tax reform bill.

Mr. Capersen said that Beneficial had received several inquiries but he declined to say how many or identify the industries of the potential suitors. He also said the board had decided that some key executives would receive 7 percent of any purchase price above \$70 per share.

Several weeks ago, Allegheny Corp., a New York-based diversified investment company, informed the Federal Trade Commission that it intended to acquire as much as 15 percent of Beneficial's stock. Allegheny did not return calls on Friday.

Beneficial said its earnings fell 4.8 percent to \$101.2 million in 1985. Revenue was up 14 percent at \$2.06 billion.

COMPANY NOTES

American Motors Corp. said it is studying plans to manufacture two new U.S. models — a compact pickup truck and four-wheel-drive VJ Jeeps — in China. Components from both models are common to the States to produce a majority of components to KDI's plant, according to both companies. Impala now holds 31.22 percent of KDI stock.

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Renault Closes Plant in Mexico

PARIS — Renault, the French state-owned car group, has decided to close its profitable assembly plant at Ciudad Sahagun but will continue to build motors and assemble Jeeps in Mexico, a Renault spokesman said Friday.

The closure is part of Renault's effort to cut its worldwide net losses, which totaled 10.93 billion francs (\$1.6 billion) last year and 12.53 billion francs in 1984. The car plant, run by the subsidiary Renault de Mexico, assembled Renault 9 and Renault 18 cars from parts shipped from France. It had a loss of 55 million francs last year.

Renault's other main subsidiary in Mexico, Renault Industrias Medicinas, will continue to make car engines principally for export to the U.S. subsidiary, American Motors Corp.

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BUSINESS PROFILE / Alberto Vitale, Publishing General Interest Books

An Eclectic U.S. Businessman Among the Literati

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — During a party at New York's Parker Meridian Hotel in 1984, which Bantam Books gave to celebrate the publication of Lee A. Iacocca's autobiography, "Future Shock," a Bantam author, Alvin Toffler, and the third was Alberto Vitale, then Bantam's co-chief executive officer.

"When we have dinner together, we don't talk that much about publishing," said Mr. Toffler, whose book, "Future Shock," added to new expression to the language.

"Alberto is a very broad person, and we talk about organization, computers and where the society is going."

Not surprising for a publisher, some would say. After all, publishers make their living from eclectic ideas.

But then, many would be surprised that Alberto Vitale, a financial man by training, joined publishing at all, let alone rose to the top. And he has — seven weeks ago the 51-year-old Mr. Vitale was given the large trade book publisher's chief executive title.

"You can publish Robert Ladd, Louis L'Amour and Judith Krantz and they will sell well without you doing anything," he said, easily slipping the names of a trio of best-selling authors into the conversation. "But if you merchandise them aggressively, you can increase your sales by 30 percent."

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July 1986

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Up on U.S. Durable Goods Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar edged marginally higher in New York Friday after having touched a five-year low against the Deutsche mark in Europe.

The dollar was trading lower in Europe before the U.S. government released a report that orders for durable goods rose 4.3 percent in July, a much higher level than had been expected.

Dealers said many participants do believe that West Germany and Japan would lower their discount rates, despite retention by the Bank of Japan's governor, Shojiro Sumita, that Japan would not move, and a Bundesbank official's comment that the central

bank would not be pressured into any cut.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.0415 Deutsche marks, up from 2.0390 at Thursday's close; at 153.05 yen, up from 152.95; at 6.6755 French francs, up from 6.6755; and at 1.6463 Swiss francs, up from 1.6428.

The British pound closed at \$1.4840, down from \$1.4979.

"The dollar held up in New York because of the durable goods report, although it came off the trading highs after Sumita's comments," said David Palmer, senior vice president at First American Bank of New York.

"What the Germans and Japanese are saying is that they are determined to be masters of their

own fate," Mr. Palmer said. "My guess is eventually they will cut their rates, but it would be human nature for them to make the point that they are not succumbing to pressure from the United States."

Clara Kohler, a member of the Bundesbank board, said Friday that the bank would not bow to pressure to push rates lower. The bank is concerned about money-supply growth and fears that rate cuts would overstimulate an already robust economy.

In London, the dollar fell to a five-year low against the Deutsche mark in early trading, but rallied in the early afternoon after the U.S. economic data.

The data on durable goods provided the only recent evidence con-

trasting the picture of a weakening U.S. economy.

The dollar closed in London at 2.0430 DM, almost unchanged from 2.0425 DM at Thursday's close. It was trading at a 58-year low of 2.0370 before the release of the durable goods data. The dollar also closed at 153.35 yen, compared with 153.20.

The pound weakened in London, closing at \$1.4880, compared with \$1.4985 Thursday.

Dealers said sentiment was also growing that the United States may have cut its discount rate before a coordinated round of rate cuts in September.

Another view suggests that, as a concession to Washington, the Bundesbank may cut its 5.5-per-

London Dollar Rates

Cable	Spot	3m	6m	9m	12m
Deutsche mark	2.0430	2.0430	2.0430	2.0430	2.0430
French franc	6.6755	6.6755	6.6755	6.6755	6.6755
Swiss franc	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463	1.6463
Japanese yen	153.35	153.35	153.35	153.35	153.35
British pound	1.4880	1.4880	1.4880	1.4880	1.4880

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Sectors End Lower in Subdued Trading

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended slightly lower Friday as the U.S. bond market slipped back following stronger-than-expected durable-goods data, dealers said.

Overall volume in London was low, with dealers mainly confining themselves to position-squaring ahead of Monday's bank holiday in Britain.

The United States reported that durable-goods orders rose by 4.3 percent in July, far better than many market estimates of a 0.5-percent decline.

The figure did affect the market, but it was only a mild reaction, one dealer said, "there was no real selling today."

Dollar-straight bonds tended to finish 1/4 to 1/2 point lower.

The senior dealer at a U.S. securities house described the market as being "curiously subdued" following Wednesday's half-point reduction in the U.S. discount rate.

He said that dealers seemed to be waiting to see how the market would react to the announcement of a further rate cut.

New-issue activity also was dull. Sweden issued a 20-billion-krone bond for Japan's O.P. Corp. The other \$20-million portion is being sold in Asia by Nikko Securities.

The British Building Society issued a £150-million floating-rate note that pays 10 basis points over

the three-month London interbank offered rate. The first coupon on the 10-year issue was set at 9.80 percent to cover the period from Sept. 22 to Jan. 22.

Lead manager for the issue was Hambros Bank Ltd., and it was quoted at about 99.90, inside the total loss of 15 basis points, or 0.15 of a percentage point.

Deutsche Bank also launched the \$50-million European portion of a two-tranche issue totaling \$70 million for Japan's O.P. Corp. The other \$20-million portion is being sold in Asia by Nikko Securities.

Dealers said launching of at least one bond was postponed a week.

Friday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05

Friday's AMEX Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices for the closing on New York and do not reflect late trade changes.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05

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Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05
IBM	153.05	IBM	153.05

AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	153.05	153.05	153.05	153.05
IBM	153.05	153.05	153.05	153.05

FAA Fines Pan Am \$1.95 Million

For Variety of Safety Violations

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration said Friday that it had penalized Pan American World Airways \$1.95 million for a variety of safety violations found during an in-depth inspection.

The FAA said in a statement that Pan Am had agreed to pay the fine and has reorganized its maintenance operation to correct the problems. A Pan Am spokesman, James Arty, said that the airline had reached a settlement with the FAA on its enforcement action, but provided no further details.

PEANUTS

PEANUT

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WIZARD

first European building in the interior and one of Hone's must-see stops, has quietly disappeared — the object of arson or simple neglect.

Indeed, post-colonial Africa, the author quickly discovers, bears less of a resemblance to the romantic worlds depicted in boys' adventure fiction than to the shambling realms immortalized by Evelyn Waugh's novels. Things not only fall apart here, they rush headlong into absurdity and disaster. A wealthy candidate for public office in Kinshasa throws an extravagant election eve party at his villa, dies in the middle of the festivities, which continue quite unabated, and then a week later is elected, posthumously, to the city council by an overwhelming majority.

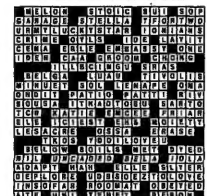
It is when Hone attempts to write directly about his emotions — rather than conveying them obliquely through his impressions of the countryside — that his prose tends to slip into mawkishness and cliché. Sometimes, along the way, he becomes

wanted something of Eleanor's mad, drink-swept world, just as she needed my sanity," he writes on one occasion. And on another, "we were tiptoeing away from each other over a chasm of despair, anger, hate."

realization: that the real "mysteries lay elsewhere, 3,000 miles away, not here" in the dark heart of Africa.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 22
Continuation in last newspaper unless otherwise indicated

Listing prices in local currencies against U.S. dollar equivalents

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

SATURDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: **SIGHT**, **FRANKFURT**: Rainy, 1-12 (44-54). **LONDON**: Rainy, Temp. 17-13 (63-55). **MADRID**: 24 Temp. 30-14 (86-57). **NEW YORK**: Partly cloudy, Temp. 26-18 (79-64). **PARIS**: Rainy, Temp. 19-14 (66-57). **ROME**: Fair, Temp. 21-17 (69-63). **TEL AVIV**: NA. **ZURICH**: Rainy, Temp. 18-12 (64-54). **BANGKOK**: Temp. 34-25 (93-77). **HONG KONG**: Rainy, Temp. 31-27 (88-81). **SINGAPORE**: Rainy, Temp. 30-26 (86-79).

[illegible]

Prinlengue	524	255	282	375
Reichswehr	264	350	377	375
Reichswehr	264	350	377	375
Russell (Udell)	1484	1459	1344	1340
Santori	228	172	229	240
Shin Prospekt	1348	1348	144	144
Thermex	220	378	343	343
Thermex CSF	1720	1718	1220	1190
Total	425	405	1070	1028
			1470	1400
			1470	1400

Refrigerance	2020	2025			
Ins Valtapane	2020	2025			
Ins Bank	2020	2025			
Insch Ins	2020	2025			
Char Ins	2020	2025			
	3375	8400			
Ins Andros : 641.85					
Ins Andros : 637.50					

Class: 12345678
Previous: 12345678

Industrials Index:

SCIENCE

IN THE HEART OF THE SCIENCE A RESEARCHER

SPORTS

The Sioux's Man for All Seasons: Supercoach

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service
PINE RIDGE, South Dakota—No wonder they call him Supercoach. Red Bradford, 57, coaches everything at Red Cloud Indian Reservation on the Pine Ridge-Oglala Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

He not only coaches all sports, but his teams are consistently among the best in South Dakota.

Last fall, the Red Cloud High School football team had a 14-0 record and made the regional playoffs. At the same time that he was coaching the football team, Bradford was coaching girls basketball. They had an 18-5 record and were runners-up in the regional tournament.

Then, in his spare time, Bradford coached co-ed soccer.

In winter, he coaches boys basketball and wrestling, and girls volleyball. His boys basketball team had a 19-5 record and, like the girls team, was regional tournament runner-up.

In the spring, he coaches track and rodeo. His rodeo team took to the regional in June; eight of track athletes were in the state meet.

Bradford, one-fourth Oglala Sioux Indian and a lifelong resident of the Pine Ridge Reservation, played basketball, football, baseball and was on the track team at Black Hills State College in Spearhead.

He has been athletic director and coach of everything at Red Cloud High for seven years. Before that he was athletic director and coach of everything at Our Lady of Lourdes elementary school at Porcupine, a small reservation town 35 miles northeast of Pine Ridge, a few miles below the Wounded Knee Massacre Monument.

While coaching at Porcupine, his football team never lost a game, his basketball team won 64 straight games, then finally lost one and after that won 20 more without losing.

This coach is something else.

"His strong suit is motivation," said Junior Brother Sam Stumacher, 36. "He is one of the best motivators I have ever encountered."

Former John Jute would have loved him. Jute founded Red Cloud Indian Mission.

One day Red Bradford took his football team 300 miles to a game, drove back all night and picked up the girls basketball team for a game the next night 300 miles in the other direction. And, his teams seldom lose.

School 98 years ago, and the Jutes have operated an elementary and high school there ever since. Jute named the school after a famous 19th century Oglala Sioux chief.

The grade school has 200 students, the high school 220. Academic standards are tough, the children get an excellent education.

The high school athletes do a lot of traveling, since the closest town of any size is Rapid City, 90 miles north. Red Cloud plays all over the state and into North Dakota and Montana. The average distance for a game is 200 miles (324 kilometers) one way.

One day in November, when he was coach-

ing boys football and girls basketball, Bradford traveled 300 miles in one direction with his football team, drove all night to get back to Pine Ridge, picked up the girls basketball team and drove 300 miles in the next night 300 miles in the other direction.

Now you know why they call him Supercoach.

Bradford may be Red Cloud's only coach, but the school has a major booster club, in Chicago, of all places. Athletics and business men from there have had a 20-year association with Red Cloud, thanks to George Allen. It started in 1965 when Allen was a defen-

sive coach for the Chicago Bears of the National Football League. He heard of the Jutes and the kids at Red Cloud and founded the Red Cloud Athletic Club of Chicago.

Club members have contributed more than \$500,000 for a field house, a track and football field and outfitting students with uniforms, athletic equipment, buses and much more.

Every February, the club holds a banquet, attended by players from the Bears, Bulls, Cubs, Black Hawks, White Sox and St. Louis Cardinals. Red Cloud athletes and all supporters of Red Cloud High. Among those honored at the banquet as athletes of the year have been Walter Payton, Bruce Sutter, LaMarr Hoyt and Billy Mills.

Mills is an Oglala Sioux from Pine Ridge. He did not go to Red Cloud Indian school, but he is honored in a gym named depicting running, a centennial-old tradition among Indians. The annual house on old-time warrior running along with Olympic runner Mills. The field house is called the Paul (Dizzy)

Trost Memorial in memory of the late Detroit Tigers pitcher who succeeded Allen as president of the Red Cloud Athletic Club of Chicago. It is in the Dizzy Trost field house on cold winter nights that Supercoach fires up his sharpshooting Crusaders.

And it is not the money that keeps Bradford coaching one team after another. He earns only \$20,000 a year.

"It's Red's love of the sport — all sports — and his dedication to the youth of this community that keeps him here," said Father Earl J. Kirth, director of the mission school for 17 years and director of development the last four.

Bradford may be Supercoach, but he would never know it by meeting him. He is calm, quiet, unassuming, dedicated.

But "it does get confusing at times," he admitted, recalling a particularly exciting girls basketball game.

"I was in the locker room congratulating the girls," he said. "They were covered with perspiration. One girl finally spoke up: 'Coach, could you please leave so we could shower and get out of these sweaty clothes? I forget they were girls.'"

Red Sox Score 24 Runs on Indians

Compiled by Don Duff from Dispatch

CLEVELAND — John McNamee, the manager of the Boston Red Sox, said it was just one game.

Indeed it was Thursday night.

The Red Sox got 24 hits, Tony Aronne hit a grand slam home run

in the sixth inning, and later hit a two-run homer, during a 24-5 obliteration of the Cleveland Indians.

It was one of the worst routs in baseball history, with the Red Sox scoring the most runs in an American League game since 1979 and, in the sixth, recording the highest inning in the majors in three years.

Among the highlights:

• Dwight Gooden and Marty Barrett each drove in four runs.

• Spike Owen tied a modern-day major-league record by scoring six times.

• Boston sent 17 batters in the sixth, 11 of whom reached base.

• Eleven of the runs that inning were scored with two out.

• On Dennis (Old Can) Boyd was the first to hit four times since Aug. 1, return from a three-week suspension.

• The Red Sox player who missed out on the fun was Wade Boggs, the majors' leading hitter. Somehow, he went 0-for-5.

The game also set the major-league record for runs scored in the first inning, 14.

The all-American from Texas University when the Indians purchased outfielder Fred Lynn from the Boston Red Sox, the Indians' pitcher is a major-league record.

"You could tell Swindell has good stuff," said Evans. "It was his time to learn and come to have fun."

"Everybody was getting hits and getting on base," said Owen, the Sox catcher. "It was just a great night for the Sox."

The last man to score six times in a game was Fred Toney of the Milwaukee Braves in 1957. The only other American League to do so was Boston's Johnny Pesky in 1942. Pesky scored six times in a game in 1942.

Owen did not equal the all-time record for runs scored in 1986. Guy Hecker of Louisville of the American Association scored seven times when that league was considered a major league.

Owen, who had a base-empty homer among his four hits, said, "My first aim of a run. I did a whole lot of nothing, but it was worth it."

Angie G. Tynes 11 in Detroit. Wally Joyner drove in two runs for California with a double and a single and Dick Schofield hit an RBI triple during a three-run second inning.

Wally Joyner hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning, three games winning streak. Mike Witt held the Tigers to five hits in eight innings, walking in the run in the sixth.

Reynolds 4, Rangers 3 in Kansas City. Michael, Frank White and Steve Balboni, honored in support of Charlie Leake's even-littered against Texas.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

White Sox, 4, Blue Jays 3. In Toronto, pinch hitter Carlton Fisk got three home runs in the seventh and eighth innings and drove in the winning run in the ninth for Chicago.

The Blue Jays hit the White Sox, 14-9, but grounded into three double plays and twice were thrown out trying to steal by rookie catcher Ron Kisor, Fisk's replacement.

Reds 9, Cardinals 4. In the National League, in Cincinnati, Eric Davis homered twice and drove in four runs and Buddy Bell hit his seventh homer in the last seven days to help end a four-game losing streak.

Braves 5, Cubs 2. In Chicago, Dale Murphy's two-run homer broke an eight-inning tie for Atlanta won its fourth in a row.

Padres 6, Expos 3. In San Diego, Steve Garvey hit a three-run homer and drove in four runs and Dave Dravecky and Gene Walter, lost his fourth straight. (UPI/AP)



Willie Upshaw of the Blue Jays saw through the legs of Julio Cruz that the White Sox did not get a double play.

A Race Track That Aims to Please

By Andrew Beyer

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York—Even to people who never have seen the place, Saratoga seems a place of magic. In an area where race track attendance is declining almost everywhere, nothing can stop people from flocking here.

The weather has been miserable all month and the city of racing, Saratoga's usual tourist attraction, is declining almost everywhere, nothing can stop people from flocking here.

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— to the extent that the whole character of the place was gradually changing.

For much of its history, Saratoga was known as a haven for the sport's elite. This was the place where Whitneys and Vanderbilts — not families with picnic baskets — spent their August afternoons. But when the families started coming, the grounds of the track were expanded into a vast park. In the paddock area one can encounter a small combo playing jazz, an outdoor cafe, a wine-and-cheese tent, dozens of picnic tables under the elm trees — with television monitors and betting windows nearby. And yet there is no tawdry, heavy-duty atmosphere.

"Everybody who's been here," said NYRA vice president Mark Costello, "is designed to blend in with the race track's original look. Saratoga's historical flavor is unchanged."

Saratoga has managed to cater effectively to

three markedly different groups of customers: the casual fans who come for picnic and fun, the serious horsemen who come for the racing, and the elite who come for the social scene.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W L PCT	W L PCT
Calif.	88-69-1	1
Toronto	78-80-1	2
Chicago	78-80-1	3
Minnesota	78-80-1	4
Seattle	78-80-1	5
Los Angeles	78-80-1	6
San Francisco	78-80-1	7
Oakland	78-80-1	8
Seattle	78-80-1	9
Seattle	78-80-1	10
Seattle	78-80-1	11
Seattle	78-80-1	12
Seattle	78-80-1	13
Seattle	78-80-1	14
Seattle	78-80-1	15
Seattle	78-80-1	16
Seattle	78-80-1	17
Seattle	78-80-1	18
Seattle	78-80-1	19
Seattle	78-80-1	20
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Seattle	78-80-1	44
Seattle	78-80-1	45
Seattle	78-80-1	46
Seattle	78-80-1	47
Seattle	78-80-1	48
Seattle	78-80-1	49
Seattle	78-80-1	50
Seattle	78-80-1	5

